

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

W. M. H. TRIMMIE.

Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany.

\$2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVII.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

NO. 48.

The Carolina Spartan.

Price, Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 at the end of the year. If not paid until after the year expires \$3.00.
No subscription taken for less than six months. Money may be remitted through postmasters at our risk.
Jobs work of all kinds promptly executed. Blanks, Law and Equity, continually on hand, printed to order.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. The Spartan circulates largely over this and adjoining districts, and offers an admirable medium for contracts made on reasonable terms. Return to our friends to our customers.

From the Edgely Advertiser.
IMPROMPTU LINES.
To Mrs. MARIANA G. BLAKE ON THE EVE OF HER MARRIAGE.

Thou hast taken vows upon thee,
Long and lasting as thy life—
Thou hast bid farewell to childhood,
And art now a trusting wife!
Mayest thou never know a sorrow,
Never sigh from cold neglect.
May thy husband prove a fortress
To shield thee and protect thee;
May your lives like morning clouds
Merge softly into one,
Floating onward, upward ever,
Till your labor here is done;
And then, may ev'ry eternal
Adorn each s'rit-bow,
Transcending all in splendor,
Even thy radiant beauty now!
E. W. R.

January 28th, 1861.

[From the Charleston Evening News.]

Sabbath School Agency.

I know you like good news, and I am glad to have good news told you. It is this. The South Carolina Sunday School Union is now a "fixed fact." It is now in working order, and is at work in right good earnest. It takes the place formerly occupied by the American Sunday School Union in our State, and is now the only Missionary Society in the State that undertakes to plant a Sunday School in every desolate settlement. To go into the high ways and ridges, and bring in those that are in darkness into a new day.
As a Carolinian, you are glad to know that we are going to manage our own affairs in our own way, and do our own Missionary work with our own men and means. Thus you approve. Now, as a Carolinian and a South Carolina Christian, this Society which is a purely benevolent one, appeals to you for aid in its great undertaking. This Union will never interfere with any arrangement of your Church, but will aid in every possible way. Having charge of the missions of the State, I need not carry you to the work. These I can see if you will furnish me the means, and not without. It is just as well to tell a plain story in plain language. Pardon me, then, when I say we want your Missionary money—not to send abroad, but to spend in your own State. I want you to be a member of this Sunday School Society, and ten dollars will constitute you a member for life, and one dollar a member for one year. The books are opened and we are at work. Please send in your contributions to W. N. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary, 67 Meeting street, Charleston, or to the office of the State Secretary, Spartanburg Court House. There your name will be enrolled, and you will be come part of this Society.

I know that the time is hard, but we, who appeal to the God of Nations for a vindication of our rights, should remember that we, with all we have and are, are in His hands. We should trust in Him who hath said "give and it shall be given."
Let us not excuse ourselves, then, because our country's call is upon us. God, who gave us our country, is able to take care of us and ours, and he never forsakes that people that put their trust in Him. He calls us on now—then let us respond. He says, "Feed my Lambs." Let us men answer in waiting. They say, "Here am I, send me." Now, Christians, give me the means, and I will send them at once. This comes from one of your fellow citizens who has been in the work for several years, and is well acquainted with the wants of your State. He comes in, in sincerity, with a confidence that many will be the hearty responses.

Yours in the cause of Christ,
W. T. FARROW,
State Secretary S. C. S. S. Union.

THE LIST OF THE NAVY TO THE SEA.
The following is a list of the officers of the late United States Navy who have arrived in their native State, or are known to be on their way home:

Commander—H. J. Harbison.
Lieutenants—James H. North, John Rutledge, Thos. B. Huger, Alex. F. Wardley, J. R. Hamilton, W. G. Dozier, Thos. P. Pelot, Philip Forester.
General Assistant Surgeon—A. M. Lynch.
Master—W. E. Evans.
Assistant Surgeon—Chas. E. Linnig.
Midshipman—John Grimball, B. F. Perry, R. H. Bacon, F. M. Thomas, J. T. Walker.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—On Saturday last, the bids for an additional loan of five millions of dollars were found to be nearly triple the amount asked for. When viewed in contrast with the bids which were offered about a fortnight since for the same amount, the question will readily arise as to what the marked change is to be attributable. Then the rates of interest were so enormous that the Government prudently declined the largest portion. Now the rate, though more than has been heretofore asked in times of ordinary stability and prosperity, is nevertheless much less than the rate asked about a fortnight ago.

It is a lamentable fact that nothing has since transpired to impart additional confidence in the public mind as to the permanency and prosperity of the republic. We must confess that we are at a loss to define the real cause of this apparently renewed confidence. It must be greatly owing to the fact that an immensity of capital is lying dormant throughout the country, and the holders, rather than continue that non-rewarding policy, are willing to embark in any investment which promises even a slight hope of security.—Washington States.

A LONG WALK TO PAY A BET.—To stick to a promise made if Lincoln was elected President Mr. Payson Weston, of Hartford, is going to walk from Boston to Washington. The distance is 470 miles and the contract makes the incumbent upon Mr. Weston to perform the journey in ten days, and his arrival at the inauguration. He will leave the State House in Boston, at noon on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk 47 miles a day until he reaches the Capital. A man is to accompany him in a carriage to see that he fulfills his agreement.

The Retiring Senators.

We give below the remarks of Senator Clay, of Alabama, in retiring from the Senate:
Mr. Clay, of Alabama, rises to announce, for my colleague and myself, that the people of Alabama have adopted an ordinance of separation, and that they are all in favor of withdrawing from this Union. I wish it to be understood that this is the act of the people of Alabama, in taking this momentous step. It is nearly forty-two years since Alabama came into this Union. She entered it amid violence and excitement, caused by the hostility of the North against the institution of slavery at the South. It is this same spirit of hostility at the North which has effected the secession of Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. It has denied Christian communication, because it could not endure what it styles the leprosy of slavery. It refuses us permission to pass through the North with our property, in violation of the constitution and the laws of Congress, designed to protect that property. It has refused us any share in the lands acquired mainly by our diplomacy, our blood, and our treasure.

It has robbed us of our property, and refused restoration. It has refused to deliver up criminals against our law who fled to the North with our property, or with blood upon their hands, and it threatened us with punishment and murdered Southern men who attempted the recovery of their property. It invaded the borders of Southern States, burned the dwellings and murdered the families. Habitual violators of the rights of humanity, they have exhausted all that human ingenuity can devise, and all that diabolical malice can invent, to heap indignity upon us and make us a by-word, a hissing, and a scorn throughout the civilized world. Yes, we bore all this for many years, and might have borne it many years longer, under the oft repeated assurance and fondly cherished hope that these things were not the action and feeling of a majority, but a minority party.

But the failure of these promises and our hopes have conclusively proved to us that there is no hope. The platform of the Republican party we regard as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the Southern people. It not only reproaches us as unchristian and heathenish, and imputes to us a sin and crime, but adds words insulting and hostile to our domestic tranquility. In its declaration that our negroes are entitled to liberty and equality with white men, it is in spirit, if not in fact, a strong incitement to insurrection, arson, murder and other crimes. And, to aggravate the insult, the same platform denies us equality with men or free negroes, and brands us as an inferior race. To cap the climax of insult to our feelings, and this message to our rights, this party nominated for the Presidency a man who not only endorsed the platform, and promised to enforce its principles, but disregarded the solemnity of your oaths, and the requirements of his oath by approving any bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States.

A large majority of the Northern people have declared their approval of the platform and candidates of the party in the late election. It is the solemn verdict of the people of the North that the slaveholding communities of the South, are to be outlawed and branded with ignominy, and signed to extermination and ultimate destruction. If we are looked upon as more or less than men? Is it expected that we will or can exercise that good like virtue that search all things, endure all things, which tells us to love our enemies, and bless them that curse us? Are we expected to be denied the sensibilities, the sentiments, the passions, the reason, the instincts of men? Have we not pride and honor? Have we no sense of shame, no reverence for our ancestors, and care for our posterity? Have we no love of our home, of family, of friends? Must we confess our baseness, discard the fame of our sires, dishonor ourselves and degrade our posterity, abandon our homes, flee our country—all, all for the sake of a Union? Must we agree to live under the ban of our own government? Must we acquiesce in the inauguration of a President chosen by co-federate and hostile States, political faith constrains him to deny us our constitutional right.

Must we consent to live under a government which we believe will henceforth be administered by those who do not only deny us justice and equality, but brand us as inferiors? Whose avowed principles and policy must destroy our domestic tranquility and imperil the lives of our wives and children, and ultimately destroy our State? Must we live by choice or compulsion under the rule of those who present us the alternative of an irrepressible conflict in defence of our altars and our firesides, or the manumission of our slaves and their admission to social equality? No, sir, never, never! The free men of Alabama have proclaimed to the world that they will not, and have proven their sincerity by seceding from the Union, and braving all the dangers of a separate and independent nation among the powers of the earth. As true and loyal citizens of the State, approving her action, acknowledging entire allegiance, and feeling that I am absolved by her from all my obligations to support the Constitution of the United States, I withdraw from this body, intending to return to the bosom of my mother and she her fate and maintain her fortunes.

In one of the English colonies a competitive examination was lately held for the purpose of appointing fit persons to some of the Government offices. One of the candidates inadvertently spelt the word Venice with two v's—thus Venice. The examiner a clever man, but not always a correct speaker, sternly inquired, "Do you not know that there is but one *ven* in Venice?" "Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the ready reply. The candidate passed.

War Preparations at the North.

We copy an article from the New York Times, headed "Supplying Arms to Traitors." It comes from a paper that made itself the organ of the Italian revolutionist. When that gallant people, by a vote of the populations, resolved to assert their independence and govern themselves, that journal regarded their cause as holy. Now, when it becomes a party to as despicable a tyranny as that of Austria over Italy—when it feels itself part of the usurping power—it assumes a tone that even Francis Joseph could scarcely have got up to. For those who are resolved to resist a sectional party tyranny—a tyranny which over-rides their rights and disregards their interest more than any single one man despotism ever did—it finds no higher epithet than that of "traitors." This paper is in a State that, more emphatically than any other, reserved to herself the right to resume the powers delegated to the Federal Government. It belongs to the great State of New York, who in her ordinance ratifying the Constitution, declared that the powers were delegated to the Federal Government should be resumed whenever the peace and happiness of her people required it. Our State made propositions to come to a peaceful adjustment; but her commissioners were treated with scorn and insult. She then took the position that she could not and would not permit the forts and arsenals to be held by a Government which was holding them to us against her people. If the forts were the property of the Federal Government, Southern taxation helped to pay for them, as well as for those that remain with the Northern Confederacy. It seems, though that as soon as we move to assert self-government, these model republicans call this fundamental right in republicanism, treason. New York stops arms destined for the traitors, Connecticut sets to work to re-organize her military, and other Northern States sound the martial note. Well, let it be called treason—that is the name that has characterized every effort to assert self-government. Turn the pages of history, and some of the noblest characters that adorn them commenced their careers as "traitors," and never were enrolled as patriots until they made good their title to nature's standard of nobility by the might of the sword. The Northern Republicans imagine that our social fabric is in a highly inflammatory condition, and that it needs but the application of a spark to produce an explosion. This is their conception. Next, their lively and hopeful imagination pictures the people of the South, after this explosion, coming to them on trembling knees, and begging for protection. There never was a war that was not waged on a false idea; and this is the delusive one that now beckons on the Republicans to what they think an easy victory. The idea has taken firm possession of them; and as there never was a people who would not make conquest, if they thought it was in their power, so these Republicans will hazard one campaign before they will be convinced that Southern conquest is an impossibility. Let them raise and equip an army, and have it going back upon them defeated and discredited. Let them then have to meet the vast expenditures which war will entail upon them—taxes increased, commerce interrupted, the arts and manufactures stagnant and credit gone—then the South will be permitted to go in peace, and treaties of amity and exchange will then be entered into. Then the people of the South will be recognized as equals, and "traitors" and "traitors" no longer be the standing caption for Republican newspaper leaders.—South Carolinian.

War Preparations at the North. We copy an article from the New York Times, headed "Supplying Arms to Traitors." It comes from a paper that made itself the organ of the Italian revolutionist. When that gallant people, by a vote of the populations, resolved to assert their independence and govern themselves, that journal regarded their cause as holy. Now, when it becomes a party to as despicable a tyranny as that of Austria over Italy—when it feels itself part of the usurping power—it assumes a tone that even Francis Joseph could scarcely have got up to. For those who are resolved to resist a sectional party tyranny—a tyranny which over-rides their rights and disregards their interest more than any single one man despotism ever did—it finds no higher epithet than that of "traitors." This paper is in a State that, more emphatically than any other, reserved to herself the right to resume the powers delegated to the Federal Government. It belongs to the great State of New York, who in her ordinance ratifying the Constitution, declared that the powers were delegated to the Federal Government should be resumed whenever the peace and happiness of her people required it. Our State made propositions to come to a peaceful adjustment; but her commissioners were treated with scorn and insult. She then took the position that she could not and would not permit the forts and arsenals to be held by a Government which was holding them to us against her people. If the forts were the property of the Federal Government, Southern taxation helped to pay for them, as well as for those that remain with the Northern Confederacy. It seems, though that as soon as we move to assert self-government, these model republicans call this fundamental right in republicanism, treason. New York stops arms destined for the traitors, Connecticut sets to work to re-organize her military, and other Northern States sound the martial note. Well, let it be called treason—that is the name that has characterized every effort to assert self-government. Turn the pages of history, and some of the noblest characters that adorn them commenced their careers as "traitors," and never were enrolled as patriots until they made good their title to nature's standard of nobility by the might of the sword. The Northern Republicans imagine that our social fabric is in a highly inflammatory condition, and that it needs but the application of a spark to produce an explosion. This is their conception. Next, their lively and hopeful imagination pictures the people of the South, after this explosion, coming to them on trembling knees, and begging for protection. There never was a war that was not waged on a false idea; and this is the delusive one that now beckons on the Republicans to what they think an easy victory. The idea has taken firm possession of them; and as there never was a people who would not make conquest, if they thought it was in their power, so these Republicans will hazard one campaign before they will be convinced that Southern conquest is an impossibility. Let them raise and equip an army, and have it going back upon them defeated and discredited. Let them then have to meet the vast expenditures which war will entail upon them—taxes increased, commerce interrupted, the arts and manufactures stagnant and credit gone—then the South will be permitted to go in peace, and treaties of amity and exchange will then be entered into. Then the people of the South will be recognized as equals, and "traitors" and "traitors" no longer be the standing caption for Republican newspaper leaders.—South Carolinian.

Everywhere, in Black Republican circles, I hear eulogiums on Virginia! I have not heard of any committee being sent to your Governor; but they are jubilant in the belief that the Legislature has been Jack-of-the-lanterned into a position which will render secession impossible until after the great national hand-clapping on the 4th of March.
Before God and man I assert, that after that event, is the determination of the Black Republican party to wage a demoniacal war on the South—and then Maryland and Virginia will repent in sackcloth and ashes the precious moments they have wasted! They are perhaps the only States that will be invaded in force; and hundreds of thousands of Wide Awakes will invade them, and sweep out their slaves. They are creating and selling you fire that will burn without the Black Republican party would dissolve in a year—with war they will "stars and stripes." War is not only their policy, but their necessity. Their platform sunders the Union; and they are pledged to recover every State that has been lost, if they must wade through oceans of blood.

Maryland seceded, Virginia is their next object. She must be conquered or bought—for if she be inimical, Lincoln cannot sleep in the White House. A rilled cannon on the hill across the Potomac could hit his chamber window nine out of ten shots.

High-handed Outrage.

The seizure of arms intended for the Southern States, should convince every Southern man that the South will have to make good its independence by the defence of the sword and bayonet. It seems that Providence reserves this ordeal through which every people aspiring to independence must pass. It is the test of their fitness for the boon which they aim. If worthy of it, they will maintain it if not, their degradation ensues. The conflict of war is but the solution of national superiority or inferiority. The North doubts our capacity, it regards the South as unfit for or unworthy of the independence it aims at, and the indications now are, that the people of the Southern States must stand shoulder to shoulder in the assertion of their political status. The seizure of the arms intended for the South was authorized, we have not the slightest doubt, by the Governor of New York. It is an act made upon a recognition of a condition of war, for their seizure, as contraband of war, can be explained upon no other conception. Here, then is New York, the State that, with more emphasis than any other came into the Union with the distinct understanding that the powers delegated to the Federal Government, whenever she thought proper, could be resumed by the States that had simply exercised this reserved right. We see another course left the Southern States than to begin at once, measures of retaliation. We would like to have peace, if we can get it on honorable terms. But if the property of the States or their citizens are thus seized, peace is an impossibility. A Southern Government must be promptly organized—its preparation for the issues of war in self-defence must be promptly made. The confusion and dissatisfaction which inevitably result from incompetent election of high officials, must be carefully guarded against, and everything put in the best possible condition for the severest ordeal which awaits us. This cutting off the munition of war from Northern cut-off like supplies from Europe. These outrages at the North are the forerunners of coercion and war, and we hope North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, will recognize their significance, and prepare themselves for the part they intend to take. If they are resolved to be with the South, let them prepare to act their part in such a manner as will fully vindicate the political status of their people.—Carolinian.

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Important Statement.

We find the following communication in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last. If true, it accounts for the traitorous and treacherous course of Gov. Hicks, and should arouse the people of Virginia and Maryland before they are sold to the enemy:
BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1861.—MISSES EDITORS: I learned some rather startling things in Philadelphia day before yesterday. All the generals of the Wide Awakes were in consultation on Maryland and Virginia affairs. By the avowal of their own journals, the Black Republican Governor of the "Banner State" (Pennsylvania) appointed, as soon as he was inaugurated, a committee to wait upon Gov. Hicks, "at the suggestion of Abe Lincoln." I quote from the Bulletin abolition organ; and one of the "committee" is McMichael, editor of the Philadelphia North American, the leading Black Republican organ. The committee waited upon the Governor at Annapolis, with assurances of "sympathy" and "promises of aid."

It is obvious that, in the event of Gov. Hicks' resistance of the wishes of the citizens of Maryland to convene the Legislature in such an extraordinary crisis as the present, he is to be sustained by the abolitionists of Pennsylvania! And if his party of submissionists should not be able to manœuvre the majority, they are to have the services of 7,000 armed Wide Awakes from Pennsylvania to assist them in the operation of handcuffing Southern slaveowners! This is the Lincoln mode of dealing with the border slave States, and it is an improvement on John Brown's plan.

Everywhere, in Black Republican circles, I hear eulogiums on Virginia! I have not heard of any committee being sent to your Governor; but they are jubilant in the belief that the Legislature has been Jack-of-the-lanterned into a position which will render secession impossible until after the great national hand-clapping on the 4th of March.

Before God and man I assert, that after that event, is the determination of the Black Republican party to wage a demoniacal war on the South—and then Maryland and Virginia will repent in sackcloth and ashes the precious moments they have wasted! They are perhaps the only States that will be invaded in force; and hundreds of thousands of Wide Awakes will invade them, and sweep out their slaves. They are creating and selling you fire that will burn without the Black Republican party would dissolve in a year—with war they will "stars and stripes." War is not only their policy, but their necessity. Their platform sunders the Union; and they are pledged to recover every State that has been lost, if they must wade through oceans of blood.

Maryland seceded, Virginia is their next object. She must be conquered or bought—for if she be inimical, Lincoln cannot sleep in the White House. A rilled cannon on the hill across the Potomac could hit his chamber window nine out of ten shots.

High-handed Outrage.

The seizure of arms intended for the Southern States, should convince every Southern man that the South will have to make good its independence by the defence of the sword and bayonet. It seems that Providence reserves this ordeal through which every people aspiring to independence must pass. It is the test of their fitness for the boon which they aim. If worthy of it, they will maintain it if not, their degradation ensues. The conflict of war is but the solution of national superiority or inferiority. The North doubts our capacity, it regards the South as unfit for or unworthy of the independence it aims at, and the indications now are, that the people of the Southern States must stand shoulder to shoulder in the assertion of their political status. The seizure of the arms intended for the South was authorized, we have not the slightest doubt, by the Governor of New York. It is an act made upon a recognition of a condition of war, for their seizure, as contraband of war, can be explained upon no other conception. Here, then is New York, the State that, with more emphasis than any other came into the Union with the distinct understanding that the powers delegated to the Federal Government, whenever she thought proper, could be resumed by the States that had simply exercised this reserved right. We see another course left the Southern States than to begin at once, measures of retaliation. We would like to have peace, if we can get it on honorable terms. But if the property of the States or their citizens are thus seized, peace is an impossibility. A Southern Government must be promptly organized—its preparation for the issues of war in self-defence must be promptly made. The confusion and dissatisfaction which inevitably result from incompetent election of high officials, must be carefully guarded against, and everything put in the best possible condition for the severest ordeal which awaits us. This cutting off the munition of war from Northern cut-off like supplies from Europe. These outrages at the North are the forerunners of coercion and war, and we hope North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, will recognize their significance, and prepare themselves for the part they intend to take. If they are resolved to be with the South, let them prepare to act their part in such a manner as will fully vindicate the political status of their people.—Carolinian.

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

A Herculean Task.

In order that the world may appreciate the magnitude of the task which the *ad interim* Secretary of War and Gen. Scott have undertaken, and may admire the adventurous spirit which animates that gallant pair, we would remark that the States which are already out of the Union, and which are to be "whipped" into obedience to laws which they have renounced, are as follows:
Dec. 20—South Carolina ordinance passed.
Jan. 9—Mississippi ordinance passed.
Jan. 11—Florida ordinance passed.
Jan. 11—Alabama ordinance passed.
Today or tomorrow, Georgia will be added to the number, and before a month has elapsed, Louisiana, Texas and the great State of Virginia will certainly have seceded and exposed themselves to the judicial wrath of Smalley. Within that time, it is more than probable that Arkansas, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will also have been guilty of "treason or misprision of treason," as defined by the acute Smalley.

The States which have already roused the ire of Smalley, and arrayed against them the military armor of the *ad interim* Secretary and the venerable Lieutenant-General, have the following population, according to the census of 1850:

State	Pop.	Slaves	Total
South Carolina	505,186	407,185	912,371
Mississippi	497,551	479,907	977,458
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,694
Alabama	520,444	455,273	975,717
Total	1,605,066	1,386,074	2,991,140

The States which will certainly place themselves, within a few days, in the same "rebellious" position, contain the following number of inhabitants:

State	Pop.	Slaves	Total
Georgia	915,339	467,461	1,382,800
Louisiana	344,245	312,186	656,431
Texas	415,959	184,936	600,895
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,200
Total	2,772,936	1,460,429	4,233,365

The States which will almost certainly commit a similar act of daring before the 4th of March, hold the following number of individuals to be coerced into paying tribute and obeying the laws:

State	Pop.	Slaves	Total
Arkansas	331,710	193,085	524,795
North Carolina	1,070,955	528,377	1,599,332
Missouri	1,085,790	115,876	1,201,666
Kentucky	415,797	225,992	641,789
Tennessee	849,528	287,012	1,136,540
Total	3,896,780	1,965,975	5,862,755

It will be thus seen that the Vermont Dragoons and his warlike adjutants will have their hands full, particularly when it is remembered that, in order to accomplish their purpose, they can only command an army of about 12,000 men, who are now scattered over the entire continent, from the most Northern boundary of Oregon to the Rio Grande. As a *corps de reserve*, they have, maybe, Hickman's eighteen millions of bayonets; but when the fighting begins, it is thought that the number of the Pennsylvania hero's shot will be materially reduced. To conquer a population of nearly twelve millions, twelve thousand men, though aided by Hickman's volunteers, are not sufficient.—Washington Constitution, 18th.

A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.—Mr. John M'Adam, of Glasgow, has written a letter from Maddalena, the point nearest the Island of Capra, dated Jan. 3, in which he thus describes a visit to Garibaldi:

"I found this truly great man surrounded by his own family, his brother, a frank, hardy sea captain, and a few friends, discussing freely the incidents of the times, on which, I am sure, possibly not wiser men would have affected mystery. I was welcomed by Garibaldi in a manner which becomes a great man, and puts a plain man like myself at ease. He did honor to the good men who had sent me on this mission, when he placed me at my usual next himself pointed out on my bed as one of the two in his own room. I accepted this honor proudly and gratefully—pride in the country of which Garibaldi could not speak too often, for the moral aid, even more than the material assistance, which it had rendered Italy; and with gratitude to my countrymen who had sent me with their assurances of their abiding interest in him and his country in the coming crisis. Seeing that he was deeply engaged with his immense monthly receipt of letters, I left him with his two secretaries, to take a quiet survey of his island home. And as you are aware of the apprehension entertained in Britain—by a sudden attack on him, I scrambled up the highest dividing ridge to see whether facilities exist for his enemies from the opposite coast. The people here laugh at the idea of any body of men being daring enough to attack him in front, and by any other way it would take a body of men hours to work their way, even in daylight, over the granite rocks, which, seaward and honey-combed to their summits, are evidently of volcanic origin. During the day the General was very much engaged, but towards evening he mixed with his friends, and conversed freely and when by ourselves in his own room, feeding the fire with roots—his only fuel—he spoke freely and warmly of the British people, and of the stand made by Lord John Russell in favor of Italy. After supper, more up the mountain, and then to bed, where he sat dictating to his two secretaries. I dropped over to sleep, and when I awakened, all was quiet; but some hours before the day he was at work with them again, and he continued, until two hours after daylight. I mention this mainly to explain how much he has to do, and to excuse him for any disappointment to his correspondents. Signora Teresa, the general's daughter, is a very pleasant and unaffected young lady, but speaks no English, neither does her brother Mennotti; he is taller than his father; has very much the look of a fine young sailor, in his red shirt, and bronze, not dark, complexion; he bids fair to be a very strong man; is now twenty years of age, and you are aware has already distinguished himself in the late campaign."

Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Pensacola Fortifications.

The following description of Pensacola and its fortifications is copied from the New York Herald of a late date:

PENSACOLA BAY.
Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor. It is now accessible to frigates. The bar is near the coast, and the channel across it short and easily passed. The labor is perfectly landlocked, and the roadstead very capacious. There are excellent positions within for repairing, building and launching vessels, and for docks and dockways in healthy situations. The supply of good water is abundant. These properties, in connection with the position of the harbor, as regards the coast, have induced the government to select it as a naval station, and a place of rendezvous and repair. The upper arms of Pensacola bay receive the Yellow Waters of Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the Gulf.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND.
Santa Rosa Island is situated East by North-west by South fourteen leagues, and completely shuts out Pensacola from the sea. It is so low that the sea in a gale washes its top. It is not more than one fourth of a mile wide. The West point of this island is at the mouth of Pensacola bay. The latter is not over one and a quarter mile wide.

FORT PICKENS.
The principal means of defence to the mouth of Pensacola bay, and the naval station, is Fort Pickens. This fort is a first class, bastioned fort, built of New York granite, and situated on low ground on the East point of Santa Rosa Island. Its walls are forty-five feet in height by twelve feet in thickness; it is embrasured for two tiers of guns, which are placed under the bomb-proof barbette. The guns from this work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire at every angle of approach. The work was commenced in 1828 and finished in 1853. It cost the Federal Government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing its garrison consists of 1260 soldiers. Its armament, only a portion of which is within its walls, consists—of

Quantity	Caliber
Twenty-four pounder iron guns	49
Thirty-two pounder iron guns	17
Forty-two pounder iron guns	8
Eighteen-pounder iron guns	13
Twelve-pounder iron guns	5
Brass field pieces	6
Brass howitzers	12
Heavy eight inch howitzers	1
Thirteen inch mortars	1
Heavy ten inch mortars	4
Light eight inch mortars	4
Sixteen-inch stone mortars	4
Coburn mortars	5
Total armament	210

The fire from this work completely covers the Navy Yard, and in case the latter is held by the Federal authorities, it would not hold out long against Pickens. The bar on the exterior of the bay is three miles distant, and beyond that there are no facilities for a hostile fleet to lie in safety. All the forts in Pensacola bay are ere this garrisoned by Alabama troops, who were invited there by the Governor of Florida.

FORT MAINE.

This fortification is situated on Foster's Bank and Guards the West side of the mouth of Pensacola bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns under bomb-proof casemates, and has one *en barbette*. Its armament consists of 150 guns, and in time of war, requires a garrison of six hundred and fifty men. The work cost the Federal Government about \$400,000. Its garrison is at every point of the horizon. It is a very effective work. The full armament of the fort is not complete, but a sufficient number of guns are in battery to make a good defence in conjunction with Fort Pickens. Below this fort is a water battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns. The interior of Fort Maine is provided with the necessary shot furnaces, officers and soldiers' quarters, magazines, &c.

FORT BARBAR